

LLB  
THIRD SEMESTER  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW  
LLB - 303

**SET  
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

( Objective )

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1 × 20 = 20**

1. Administrative Law is a branch of:  
a. Constitutional Law  
b. Civil Law  
c. Public Law  
d. Criminal Law
2. Rule of Law means:  
a. Equality before the law  
b. Equal protection of law  
c. Both (a) and (b)  
d. None of the above.
3. Delegated legislation authorises the administrative office:  
a. To make bye-law.  
b. To make policy.  
c. To delegate law making power  
d. None of the above
4. Separation of power means:  
a. Independence of judiciary  
b. Separation of Executive  
c. Independent legislature  
d. All the above
5. Droit Administratif means:  
a. Special power of Government  
b. Administrative function  
c. Special Law  
d. None of the above
6. Quasi-judicial authority means:  
a. Having administrative power  
b. Having judicial power  
c. Both (a) & (b)  
d. None of the above
7. The Principle of Natural Justice means:  
a. Hear the other side  
b. Act judicially  
c. Both (a) & (b)  
d. Oral Hearing
8. Administrative Discretion means:  
a. Action based on own decision  
b. Judicial decision  
c. Quasi-judicial function  
d. Judicial control
9. The control mechanism of Administrative officer are:  
a. Two type  
b. Three type  
c. Four type  
d. All the above

10. The function of Administrative Tribunal is:  
 a. Administrative  
 b. Judicial  
 c. Executive  
 d. Quasi-judicial
11. Doctrine of Pleasure is incorporated in the Constitution in:  
 a. Article-309  
 b. Article-310  
 c. Article-311  
 d. Article-315
12. Locus Standi stands for:  
 a. The right to appear  
 b. The right to be heard  
 c. Both (a) &(b)  
 d. None of the above
13. Doctrine of Ultra vires means:  
 a. In accordance with the Constitution  
 b. Against the Constitution  
 c. Comparison of the Constitution  
 d. None of the above
14. The writ of Habeas Corpus means:  
 a. Bring the person in court.  
 b. To issue notice  
 c. To issue order for arrest  
 d. None of the above
15. Constitution of India provide judicial remedy against injustice in:  
 a. Article-32  
 b. Article-226  
 c. Article-136  
 d. All the above
16. Declaratory Action may be taken as a :  
 a. Judicial Order  
 b. Declaration itself  
 c. Prohibitory order  
 d. None of the above
17. Injunction may be:  
 a. Two kinds  
 b. Three kinds  
 c. Four kinds  
 d. None of the above
18. The main function of ombudsman is:  
 a. To act suomoto  
 b. To investigate the complaints  
 c. To give judgement  
 d. To punish the officer
19. Writs are :  
 a. Four kinds  
 b. Five kinds  
 c. Six kinds  
 d. None of the above
20. Lokayukta is constituted for the:  
 a. State  
 b. Centre  
 c. Union  
 d. None of the above

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**(Descriptive)**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. What do you mean by Rule of Law? Find the relationship between rule of law and the Constitution of India. 10
2. What is delegated legislation? Explain the nature and scope of delegated legislation. Mention the different types of delegated legislation. 10
3. Explain the different types of Bias. How this bias waive the principle of natural justice? Narrate. 10
4. What is the control mechanism on Administrative Law? Narrate different kinds of control mechanism. 10
5. What is Audi Alteram Partem? Explain on the basis of principle of natural justice. 10
6. Mention the different kinds of writs. Give a brief idea about locus Standi. 10
7. Give a brief idea about public corporations, their characteristics and Classification. 10
8. Who are public servants? What is the procedural safeguard for them? Explain doctrine of pleasure. 10

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